

display means for forming image information;  
and

optical means for guiding light of said display means to an eye, said optical means including a concave mirror decentered with respect to an optical axis of the eye and having different optical powers according to an azimuth angle and another surface decentered with respect to the optical axis of the eye and having different optical powers according to an azimuth angle, wherein

when a paraxial curvature radius of a generatrix section of said concave mirror and a paraxial curvature radius of a meridian section of said concave mirror are respectively defined by  $r_y$  and  $r_x$ , the relationship of  $|r_x| < |r_y|$  is satisfied.

16. An apparatus according to Claim 15, wherein a surface of said concave mirror and said another surface have optical powers having mutually different positive or negative power on a section of a meridian of each said surface.

17. An apparatus according to Claim 16, wherein said optical means comprises an eyepiece optical system for directly magnifying the image information from said display means.

18. An apparatus according to Claim 15, further comprising:

illumination means for illuminating the eye;  
and

light-receiving means for receiving the light  
reflected from the eye to detect the visual line thereof.

19. A display apparatus comprising:

display means for forming image information;  
and

optical means for guiding light of said  
display means to an eye, said optical means including a first  
reflecting surface having different optical powers according  
to an azimuth angle, a second reflecting surface having  
different optical powers according to an azimuth angle, and a  
transmission surface having different optical powers  
according to an azimuth angle, wherein

the light of said display means reaches the  
eye by way of said first reflecting surface, said second  
reflecting surface, and said transmission surface.

20. An apparatus according to Claim 19, wherein  
said first reflecting surface, said second reflecting  
surface, and said transmission surface are decentered with  
respect to an optical axis of the eye.

21. An apparatus according to Claim 19, wherein  
said first reflecting surface and said second reflecting  
surface have optical powers having mutually different

positive or negative power on a section of a meridian of each of said surfaces.

22. An apparatus according to Claim 19, wherein when paraxial curvature radii of generatrix and meridian sections of at least one of said first surface and said second surface are respectively defined by  $r_y$  and  $r_x$ , the relationship of  $|r_x| < |r_y|$  is satisfied.

23. An apparatus according to Claim 22, wherein said optical means is an eyepiece optical system for directly magnifying the image information from said display means.

24. An apparatus according to Claim 19, further comprising:

illumination means for illuminating the eye;

and

light-receiving means for receiving the light reflected from the eye to detect the visual line thereof.

25. An optical element, comprising:

an entrance surface at which light enters;

a first reflecting surface having different optical powers according to an azimuth angle;

a second reflecting surface having different optical powers according to an azimuth angle; and

an exit surface from which light emerges,